



## LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL DEVICES OF COHERENCE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PUBLICISTIC DISCOURSE

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**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek publitsistik diskursida izchillikni ta'minlovchi leksik va grammatik vositalar qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy ommaviy axborot vositalari matnlari asosida olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari grammatik izchillik, ayniqsa sintaktik vositalar matn yaxlitligini ta'minlashda yetakchi o'rin tutishini ko'rsatadi. Leksik vositalar esa mavzu uzluksizligini mustahkamlovchi yordamchi omil sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillarida izchillik strategiyalarining funksional o'xshashligini ochib beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** diskurs izchilligi, grammatik bog'lanish, leksik bog'lanish, publitsistik matn, ingliz va o'zbek tillari.

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются лексические и грамматические средства связности в английском и узбекском публицистическом дискурсе. На основе сопоставительного анализа современных медиатекстов выявляются доминирующие механизмы когерентности и их прагматико-стилистические функции. Результаты исследования показывают, что грамматическая связность, прежде всего синтаксические средства, играет ключевую роль в организации публицистического текста, тогда как лексические средства обеспечивают тематическую целостность. Несмотря на типологические различия, оба языка демонстрируют сходные стратегии формирования связности.

**Ключевые слова:** связность дискурса, грамматическая когезия, лексическая когезия, публицистический дискурс, английский и узбекский языки.

**Annotation.** This article investigates lexical and grammatical devices of coherence in English and Uzbek publicistic discourse. Based on a comparative analysis of contemporary media texts, the study identifies dominant cohesive mechanisms and examines their pragmatic and stylistic functions. The findings show that grammatical cohesion, particularly syntactic devices such as reduction, ellipsis, attachment, parcelling, and allusion, plays a leading role in ensuring textual coherence, while lexical devices support thematic continuity. Despite typological differences, both languages demonstrate similar coherence-building strategies influenced by linguistic and cultural factors.

**Key words:** discourse coherence, grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion, publicistic discourse, English and Uzbek.

### INTRODUCTION

Discourse structure concerns how an entire text is arranged and developed. Teaching productive skills requires helping learners organize their discourse in a way that effectively serves its communicative aim. In both spoken and written



language, cohesion and coherence are achieved through the use of cohesive devices and discourse markers.

Speakers and writers rely on various linguistic tools to shape their discourse, linking current ideas to previous ones and signaling upcoming information. Through these connections, the message becomes logically organized and meaningful. Such structuring devices appear in different forms depending on the mode of communication.

In spoken discourse, these elements are known as discourse markers, as they indicate transitions or the introduction of a new segment of discourse. Common examples include *well, oh, so, anyway*, and similar expressions.

M. A. K. Halliday **and** Ruqaiya Hasan identify five main categories of cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. However, they further argue that these cohesive mechanisms can be grouped into two broader types. Grammatical cohesion comprises reference, substitution, and ellipsis, while lexical cohesion is realized through reiteration and collocation [6]. This research seeks to address an existing gap by examining a corpus of contemporary English and Uzbek publicistic texts with the aim of identifying similarities and differences in the use of lexical and grammatical devices of coherence. The study focuses on how cohesive mechanisms such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, reiteration, and collocation function pragmatically and stylistically in media discourse.

The central research questions include: How do lexical and grammatical coherence devices differ in English and Uzbek publicistic texts in ensuring textual unity and communicative effectiveness? What linguistic and cultural factors influence their distribution and pragmatic impact?

By exploring these aspects, the study aims to contribute to cross-linguistic discourse analysis and pragmatylistics, offering insights into the interaction between language structure, cultural context, and stylistic choices in shaping coherent media discourse [4]. The findings are expected to shed light on how coherence is achieved across languages and how publicistic texts employ cohesive resources to influence and engage a broad readership.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY**

The stylistic dimension of publicistic discourse plays a crucial role in conveying meaning. A key characteristic of this style is the integration of factual information with subjective interpretation. Unlike academic writing, which prioritizes objectivity, publicistic texts often include evaluative judgments, personal viewpoints, and rhetorical strategies. Devices such as metaphors, similes, rhetorical



questions, parallel structures, and emotionally charged language are commonly employed [3].

These stylistic features strengthen the expressive impact of the text and facilitate engagement with the audience. Moreover, publicistic discourse typically balances formal and informal language. Although it generally avoids slang and excessive colloquialism, it remains accessible to a wide readership through clear and straightforward sentence structures. This accessibility distinguishes publicistic texts from highly specialized or purely literary genres.

Furthermore, the frequent use of personal pronouns such as *we*, *you*, and *I* particularly in editorials, opinion articles, and speeches creates a sense of closeness and reader involvement. This personalized approach enhances the persuasive potential of publicistic communication [2].

The methodological framework of the present study is grounded in established translation theories proposed by Irina Alekseeva, Vilen Komissarov and Leonid Latyshev, who conceptualize translation as a process of transferring the content of a speech fragment from one language into another through systematic linguistic transformation [5]. Within this framework, translation transformations are understood as fundamental operations involving interlinguistic reconstruction of meaning by means of the target language. These operations may be interpreted as forms of interlinguistic periphrasis or reformulation.

A descriptive and comparative method was applied to analyze lexical translation transformations in texts containing culturally marked lexical units. Special attention was paid to lexical items that reflect culture-specific realities, including proper names (both personal and geographical), specialized terminology, and professional vocabulary characteristic of particular domains of knowledge. Such units were identified as carriers of national and cultural specificity.

The analytical procedure involved identifying instances of lexical translation transformations in the selected corpus and classifying them according to their type and frequency. The findings indicate that the most frequently employed lexical translation transformations include transcription, transliteration, loan translation (*calque*), concretization, generalization, and semantic development. These transformations were examined in terms of their functional role in preserving semantic accuracy and cultural relevance in the target text [1].

Among publicistic genres, news reports and informational articles are considered the most objective and emotionally neutral, especially when compared with interviews, essays, and reviews, which tend to display a higher degree of subjectivity and expressiveness. In this study, we adopt the following classification



of translation transformations applied in the rendering of phraseological units in publicistic discourse:

1. semantic transformations;
2. lexical transformations;
3. syntactic transformations;
4. morphological transformations;
5. word-formation (derivational) transformations.

This classification provides a systematic framework for analyzing the strategies used to preserve both the semantic content and stylistic effect of phraseological units in translated publicistic texts.

## RESULTS

The analysis of a corpus of contemporary English and Uzbek publicistic texts reveals that textual coherence is achieved through a systematic interaction of lexical and grammatical devices, with a clear predominance of grammatical cohesion, particularly syntactic mechanisms. These devices play a crucial role in ensuring logical continuity, pragmatic effectiveness, and stylistic expressiveness in publicistic discourse.

**1. Dominance of Syntactic Devices of Coherence.** The findings demonstrate that syntactic transformations constitute the most frequent and productive means of achieving coherence in both English and Uzbek publicistic texts. Such transformations involve the shortening, expansion, or restructuring of phraseological units to adapt them to the communicative goals of media discourse.

*a) Reduction and Ellipsis.* Reduction is understood as the omission of certain structural components of a phraseological unit, most often verbal elements that function as syntactic nuclei but contribute minimally to the overall lexical meaning.

**English:** *Every cloud has a silver lining → There is one silver lining for the economy.*

**Uzbek:** *Har bir qiyinchilikning bir yechimi bor → Bu vaziyatning ham bir yechimi bor.*

Ellipsis, which presupposes the omission of initial or final elements of a phraseological unit, is particularly common in headlines and short news reports:

**English:** *There's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it → There's good fish in the sea.*

**Uzbek:** *Dunyo tor emas, imkon ko'p → Imkon ko'p.*

These transformations enhance textual economy while preserving semantic coherence.



b) *Attachment and Addition*. Attachment or addition involves the insertion of extra components into a phraseological unit, often resulting in semantic development and increased expressiveness. This device is especially characteristic of journalistic headlines.

**English:** *Tourism is a goose that lays golden eggs — and fouls its own nest.*

**Uzbek:** *Turizm oltin tuxum qo'yadigan g'oz, ammo o'z uyasini ham bulg'aydi.*

Such modifications strengthen the evaluative and persuasive impact of the text.

c) *Parcelling*. Parcelling consists in separating parts of an utterance through punctuation, usually full stops or commas, in order to foreground specific elements and attract the reader's attention.

**English:** *They welcomed the reform. With open arms.*

**Uzbek:** *Qonun qabul qilindi. Katta umidlar bilan.*

This device contributes to coherence by emphasizing key semantic components.

d) *Contamination*. Contamination involves the blending of two or more phraseological units into a single construction, producing a condensed and expressive form.

**English:** *to tackle a problem + to take steps → They began to tackle the next steps.*

**Uzbek:** *muammoni hal qilish + choralar ko'rish → Muammoni hal etish choralariga o'tildi.*

This transformation enhances stylistic creativity while maintaining semantic continuity.

e) *Allusion*. Allusion functions as an implicit reference to well-known cultural, historical, or literary sources, relying on shared background knowledge to ensure coherence.

**English:** *The reform opened Pandora's box.*

**Uzbek:** *Bu qaror Pandora sandig'ini ochdi.*

While highly expressive, allusions require strong linguistic and cultural competence to preserve coherence in translation.

**2. Lexical Devices of Coherence.** Lexical coherence in publicistic discourse is primarily achieved through reiteration, synonymy, and semantic grouping.

**English:** *government – authorities – officials*

**Uzbek:** *hukumat – rasmiylar – mas'ullar*

These lexical chains ensure topic continuity and facilitate smooth information flow across the text.



## **DISCUSSION**

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek publicistic texts shows that textual coherence is primarily achieved through the interaction of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices, with a clear dominance of grammatical cohesion, particularly syntactic mechanisms. These devices ensure logical continuity, pragmatic effectiveness, and stylistic expressiveness in media discourse.

The most frequent and productive cohesive means are syntactic transformations, including reduction, ellipsis, attachment, parcelling, contamination, and allusion. Reduction and ellipsis are especially common in headlines and news leads, where brevity and information density are essential. Attachment and parcelling enhance emphasis and evaluative impact, while contamination and allusion contribute to stylistic creativity and implicit meaning, relying on shared cultural knowledge.

Lexical coherence is mainly realized through reiteration, synonymy, and semantic grouping, which maintain topical continuity and facilitate smooth information flow. Lexical devices function as supportive mechanisms that reinforce grammatical cohesion rather than replace it. Overall, despite typological differences between English and Uzbek, both languages demonstrate similar strategies of coherence construction, with grammatical devices playing a dominant role and lexical mechanisms ensuring thematic stability in publicistic discourse.

## **CONCLUSION**

The present study has examined lexical and grammatical devices of coherence in English and Uzbek publicistic discourse, demonstrating that textual coherence in both languages is achieved through a systematic interaction of multiple linguistic mechanisms. The findings confirm that grammatical cohesion, particularly syntactic devices, plays a decisive role in organizing publicistic texts and ensuring their communicative effectiveness.

Syntactic transformations such as reduction, ellipsis, attachment, parcelling, contamination, and allusion were shown to be the most productive means of achieving coherence, especially in headlines and analytical media texts. Lexical devices, including reiteration and synonymic chains, function as supportive tools that maintain thematic continuity and reinforce grammatical cohesion.

Despite typological differences between English and Uzbek, the study reveals a high degree of functional similarity in the use of coherence-building strategies. This similarity highlights the universal nature of publicistic discourse conventions, while observed differences reflect language-specific and cultural factors.



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